

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY HAVING PAD PARTS AND  
METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

*sub.* → The present invention relates to a method for manufacturing a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, and in particular, the present invention relates to a method for an LCD in which the pad terminal communicating the electric signal with the outer device and the terminal of the outer device are cohering well each other and to the structure of an LCD having the same pad terminal.

2. Description of Related Art

The cathode ray tube (CRT), the most widely used display device, is being replaced by the thin flat display device because the flat display device is thinner and lighter than the CRT so it can be applied to any place. Active research activities have focused on the development of liquid crystal display devices because of their high resolution and fast response time suitable for displaying motion picture images. Furthermore, the active panel comprising an active switching element such as a thin film transistor (or TFT) is more popularly applied to the LCD.

A liquid crystal display device works by using polarization and optical anisotropy of a liquid crystal. By controlling the orientation of liquid crystal molecules having rod shape through polarization technique, transmission and interception of a light through the liquid crystal are achieved due to the anisotropy of

the liquid crystal. This principle is applied to the liquid crystal display device. Active matrix LCDs (AMLCDs) having TFTs arranged in a matrix pattern and pixel electrodes connected to the TFTs provide high quality images and are now widely used.

5           The structure of a conventional AMLCD will now be described. Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of the AMLCD and Fig. 2 shows the cross-sectional view of Fig. 1 along the cutting line II-II. The conventional AMLCD comprises an upper panel 3 and a lower panel 5 which are joined to each other with a liquid crystal material 10  
10       injected therebetween. The upper panel 3 has a color filter panel which includes a sequential arrangement of red(R), green(G) and blue(B) color filters 7 on a first transparent substrate 1a at pixel positions designed in a matrix pattern. Among these color filters 7, black matrixes 9 are formed in a lattice  
15       pattern. The black matrixes 9 prevent the colors from mixing at the boundary area. On the color filters 7, a common electrode 8 is formed. The common electrode 8 is one electrode of the two electrodes generating an electric field applied to the liquid crystal layer.

20       ~~The lower panel 5 of the LCD comprises switching elements and bus lines generating the electric field for driving the liquid crystal layer. This panel is called an active panel. The active panel 5 of an AMLCD includes pixel electrodes 47 designed in a matrix pattern and formed on a second transparent substrate  
25       1b. Along the column direction of the pixel electrodes 41, signal bus lines 13 are formed, and along the row direction of the pixel electrodes 47, data bus lines 23 are formed. At a~~

corner of a pixel electrode 47, a TFT 19 for driving the pixel electrode 47 is formed. A gate electrode 11 of the TFT 19 is connected with the signal bus line 13 (or the gate line). A source electrode 21 of the TFT 19 is connected with the data bus line 23 (or the source line). A semiconductor layer 33 is formed between the source electrode 21 and the drain electrode 31. The source electrode 21 and the semiconductor layer 33 are ohmic contacted to each other. The drain electrode 31 and the semiconductor layer 33 are also ohmic contacted. A gate pad 15 and a source pad 25, the terminals of the bus lines, are formed at the end portion of the gate line 13 and the source line 23, respectively. Additionally, a gate pad terminal 57 and a source pad terminal 67 are formed on the gate pad 15 and the source pad 25, respectively.

As signal voltage applied to the gate pad 15 is applied to the gate electrode 11 via the gate line 13, the TFT 19 of the corresponded gate electrode 11 is in the ON state. Then the source electrode 21 and the drain electrode 31 of the TFT 19 are electrically connected so that the electrical picture data applied source pad 25 is sent to the drain electrodes 27 through the source line 23 and the source electrode 21. Therefore, by controlling the signal voltage to the gate electrode 11, the transfer of picture data to the drain electrode is controlled. That is, the TFT 19 acts as a switching element. A gate insulating layer 17 is inserted between the layer including the gate electrode 13 and the layer including the source electrode 23 to electrically isolate them. A passivation layer 37 is formed

on the layer including the source line 23 to protect all elements of the transistor.

The color filter panel 3 and the active panel 5 are bonded together to face each other with a certain separation distance therebetween (i.e., a cell gap). Liquid crystal material 10 fills the cell gap and the edge of the bonded panels is sealed with a sealant 81 such as an epoxy to prevent the liquid crystal from leaking out so that a liquid crystal panel of an AMLCD is completed.

The AMLCD is finally made by assembling the liquid crystal panel with peripheral devices for the screen data. At this time, the pads of the liquid crystal panel and the terminal of the peripheral devices are generally electrically connected with a tape carrier package (TCP) using an anisotropic conductive film (ACF). Fig. 3 shows a general structure of the ACF. Figs. 4a and 4b illustrate the conventional method for connecting the TCP to the pad using the ACF and illustrate the structure of the pad.

As shown in Fig. 3, the ACF 71 comprises a plurality of conductive ball 95 coated with an insulation membrane 93 in an isotropic film 31. On the pad terminals 47 connected to the pads 45 (for example, the gate pads 15 or the source pad 25) arraying at the edge of the liquid crystal panel, an ACF 71 is attached and TCP 73 is sequentially attached thereon. At this time, the conductive pad 75 of the TCP 73 should be aligned with the pad 45 (for example, the gate pads 15 or the source pad 25) of the liquid crystal panel, as shown in Fig. 4a. The TCP 73 is pressed and heated while the conductive balls 95 are inserted between the

TCP pad 75 and the pad terminal 47 of the liquid crystal panel. When sufficient pressure is applied against the TCP 73, the insulation membrane 93 covering the conductive ball 95 are broken so that the each TCP pad 75 is electrically connected to each pad terminal 47 of the liquid crystal panel, as shown in Fig. 4b. Even if there are some conductive balls 95 between the neighbored pad terminals 47, the neighbored pad terminals 47 are electrically isolated to each other because the conductive balls 95 are covered by the insulation membrane 93.

In the step of attaching the TCP to the pad terminal as mentioned above, the film portion 77 between each pad portion 73 are expanded somewhat by heat and pressure and cohered to the passivation layer 37 formed on the top of the liquid crystal panel. As shown in Fig. 5, after removing the pressure and the heat, the expanded film portion of the TCP is shrunk which results in the pulling force 83 so that the passivation layer 37 being cohered with the film portion 77 is peeled off.

Generally, after the liquid crystal panel is completed, the edge portion of the panel having the shorting bar used for protecting the electrostatic need to be trimmed off. At that time, the trimming force, which is applied to the trimmed edge, can cause the passivation layer 37 or the gate insulating layer 17 to be structurally unstable. At this portion, the passivation layer 37 can be easily peeled off, when the heating energy is removed after the film portion 77 of the TCP is cohered with the passivation layer 37 with the ACF 71 therebetween. This comes from the peeling force 89 made of the vector summation of the

horizontal shrinking force 87 of the ACF 71 and the vertical  
shrinking force 85 of the ACF 71 and TCP 73, as shown in Fig. 6.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to suggest a method  
for manufacturing the LCD panel with enhanced structural  
integrity of the LCD panel in which the coherence of the TCP and  
the LCD panel is enhanced when the TCP is attached to the pad  
terminals of the LCD for electrically connecting them.

Another object is to suggest a method for manufacturing the  
LCD panel in which the ACF inserted between the TCP and the pad  
terminal is directly cohered with some portion of the substrate  
of the LCD panel.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be  
set forth in the description which follows and in part will be  
apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of  
the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the  
invention will be realized and attained by the structure  
particularly pointed out in the written description and claims  
hereof as well as the appended drawings.

In order to accomplish these objects, the present invention  
suggests a method for manufacturing an LCD panel comprising steps  
of forming a thin film transistor having a gate electrode, a  
source electrode and a drain electrode, a gate line connecting  
the gate electrode, a source line connecting the source electrode  
and, a gate pad and a source pad formed at the end of the gate  
line and the source line, respectively on a substrate, depositing

a passivation layer covering the thin film transistor and the pads and, exposing some portions of the gate pad, the source pad and some portion of the substrate between the each pad. Also, an LCD panel according to the present invention comprises a  
5 substrate, a plurality of gate line on the substrate, a plurality of data line crossing with the gate line, a gate pad and a data pad at the ends of the each gate line and the source line, respectively, and a plurality of hole exposing some portions of the substrate between the each pad.

10 These and other aspects, features and advantages of the present invention will be better understood by studying the detailed description in conjunction with the drawings and the accompanying claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTACHED DRAWINGS

A detailed description of embodiments of the invention will be made with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like numerals designate corresponding parts in the several figures.

5 Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a conventional active matrix liquid crystal display device;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the conventional active matrix liquid crystal display device;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the structure of ACF;

10 Figs. 4a and 4b are cross-sectional views showing the TCP being connected to the LCD pad using an ACF;

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the passivation layer of the LCD panel is being peeled off according to the shrinking force of the film;

15 Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the passivation layer at the edge portion of the LCD panel being peeled off according to the shrinking force of the film;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of an LCD panel according to the present invention;

20 Figs. 8a-8e are cross-sectional views showing a method for manufacturing the LCD panel according to the present invention; and

Fig. 9 is an enlarged plan view of the pad portion of the LCD panel according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

*sub BY* → Fig. 7 shows a plan view of an active panel according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. On a transparent substrate 101, a first metal layer 211 is formed by depositing aluminum or aluminum alloy, as shown in Fig. 8a. A second metal layer 213 is formed by depositing a metal having a high melting point such as molybdenum, tantalum, tungsten or antimony sequentially on the first metal layer 211. These stacked metal layers 211 and 213 are patterned in a first mask process to form a gate electrode 111, a gate line 113 and a gate pad 115. Once these stacked layers 211 and 213 are patterned by a wet etching method, then the gate materials, such as the gate electrode, the gate line and the gate pad have a cross sectional shape of which the width of the second metal layer 213 is narrower than that of the first metal layer 211. A plurality of the gate line 113 is arrayed and fabricated in a vertical direction. The gate electrode 111 is derived from the gate line 113 and disposed at a corner of the designed pixel. The gate pad 115 is disposed at the end of the gate line 113, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8a.

On the substrate having the gate material stacked with the first 211 and the second metal layer 213, an inorganic insulating material such as a silicon nitride is deposited or a silicon oxide or an organic insulating material such as BCB (bezocyclobutane) or acrylic resin is coated to form a gate insulating layer 117. An intrinsic semiconductor material, such as a pure amorphous silicon, and an extrinsic semiconductor material, such as an impurity doped amorphous silicon, are

sequentially deposited thereon. These stacked layers are patterned using a second mask process to form a semiconductor layer 133 and a doped semiconductor layer 135. They are disposed on the gate insulating layer over the gate electrode 111, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8b.

On the substrate 101 having the doped semiconductor layer 135, and the metal layer made of any suitable material, such as chromium or chromium alloy, are patterned using a third mask process to form a source electrode 121, a drain electrode 131, a source line 123 and a source pad 125. A plurality of the source lines 123 perpendicularly crossing each gate line 113 on the gate insulating layer 117 is arrayed in a horizontal direction. On one side of the doped semiconductor layer 135, the source electrode 121 derived from the source line 123 is formed. On the other side of the doped semiconductor layer 135, the drain electrode 131 facing the source electrode 121 is formed, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8c.

On the substrate 101 having the source materials (for example, the source electrode, the drain electrode, the source line and the source pad), an inorganic material such as silicon nitride or a silicon oxide is deposited or an organic material such as BCB(benzocyclobutene) or acrylic resin is coated to form a passivation layer 137. Using a fourth mask process, some portions of the passivation layer 137 covering the source pad 125 and the drain electrode 131 are removed to form a source contact hole 161 and a drain contact hole 171. And some portions of the passivation layer 137 and the gate insulating layer 117 covering

the gate pad 115 are removed to form a gate contact hole 151.  
Some portion of the passivation layer 137 and the gate insulating  
layer 117 covering the substrate 101 between the each gate pad  
115 and each source pad 125 are removed to form holes 193  
5 exposing the substrate 101, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8d.

*sub 85* → On the passivation layer 137, a transparent conductive  
material such as ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) is deposited and  
patterned using a fifth mask process to preferably form a pixel  
electrode 141, a gate pad terminal 157 and a source pad terminal  
167. The pixel electrode 141 connects to the drain electrode 131  
10 through the drain contact hole 171. The gate pad terminal 157  
connects to the gate pad 115 through the gate contact hole 151.  
The source pad terminal 157 connects to the source pad 125  
through the source contact hole 161, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8e.

15 Fig. 9 is a plan view illustrating the pad portion of the  
active panel according to the present invention. Some portions  
of the gate insulating layer 117 and the passivation layer 137  
between the neighbored pad portions are removed to form the holes  
193 exposing the substrate 101. It is preferable to form many  
20 small holes in order to enhance the adhesion effect of the TCP to  
the pad according to the present invention, as shown in Fig. 9.  
It is especially preferable to form a large hole 193a at the edge  
portion because the gate insulating layer 117 and the passivation  
layer 137 have a weak cohering force at the edge portion.

25 According to the present invention, when the TCP is attached  
using ACF on the pad terminal of the LCD panel, some portions of  
the ACF are directly attached to the substrate exposed through

the holes so that the TCP and ACF are firmly cohered to the LCD panel. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the TCP and ACF from peeling off from the substrate.

While the description above refers to particular embodiments  
5 of the present invention, it will be understood that many  
modifications may be made without departing from the spirit  
thereof. The accompanying claims are intended to cover such  
modifications as would fall within the true scope and spirit of  
the present invention.

10 The presently disclosed embodiments are therefore to be  
considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive,  
the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended  
claims, rather than the foregoing description, and all changes  
which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the  
15 claims are therefore intended to be embraced therein.